UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

THIRD COMMITTEE
20th meeting
held on
Thursday, 31 October 1996
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 20TH MEETING

Chairman: Mrs. ESPINOSA (Mexico)

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Distr. GENERAL
A/C.3/51/SR.20
19 September 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

96-81743 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 105: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS (continued) (A/51/12 and Add.1, A/51/206-S/1996/539, A/51/329, A/51/341, A/51/367 and A/51/454)

1. Mr. SCHATZER (Director for External Relations, International Organization for Migration (IOM)) said that IOM shared many of the problems of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and that over recent years cooperation between the two organizations had grown, to the benefit of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Examples of the results of such cooperation were the return of refugees and internally displaced persons as a consequence of the Mozambique peace process and IOM activities carried out in the area of the former Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, the outcome of inter-agency cooperation in the Great Lakes region had been less satisfactory, for reasons beyond the humanitarian agencies' control.

2. Safe and cost-effective transport was only one element of a repatriation exercise; reintegration into society was a complex process, and an early link must be established between humanitarian relief, rehabilitation measures and long-term development, but implementation of that concept called for yet greater cooperative efforts among all the organizations and agencies concerned.

3. IOM, which was an active participant in the activities of a number of entities in the United Nations system, was seeking to cooperate with other multilateral agencies and, increasingly, non-governmental organizations. An example of that approach was the conference of the countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS), organized by UNHCR, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and IOM to discuss the complex migration and displacement problems in the CIS region. A comprehensive strategy had been devised at the Conference, which was embodied in the Programme of Action, and IOM, in partnership with UNHCR, had developed a joint operational strategy that would constitute the framework for future cooperation in the region.

4. Another important element of the work carried out by IOM was technical cooperation; providing assistance in dealing with migration issues had many facets, from human-rights and refugee legislation to information management and integration measures. The IOM technical cooperation centre had been set up for that purpose, and would help to develop complementary migration policy measures. Moreover, there were countries that, in addition, had to solve the problems of both forced and voluntary migrants, whose predicament was not among the priorities for national resource allocation. In such cases, the countries concerned needed financial support in order to solve problems that might otherwise give rise to political instability.

5. Irregular migrants, including asylum-seekers, whose quest for asylum, residence or immigration had failed, were of particular concern to IOM. For such migrants, return was often the only alternative to detention or continued illegality. IOM programmes in a growing number of countries enabled such people to return in safety and dignity.

6. In June 1996, the Director-General of IOM and the Secretary-General of the United Nations had signed a comprehensive cooperation agreement. In the wider framework of cooperative arrangements with the United Nations, the partnership between IOM and UNHCR stood out both because of its duration and because of the number of joint initiatives undertaken. The conclusion of a memorandum of understanding with UNHCR was therefore a priority for IOM.

7. Mr. BIGGAR (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the European Union, and the associate countries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, and, in addition, Iceland, said that the absence of any large-scale repatriation so far both in the former Yugoslavia and in the Great Lakes region underlined the continuing need for a durable solution to the problems of refugees and the internally displaced. The upsurge in conflict in Kivu, with massive movements of populations, threatened the stability of the entire Great Lakes region. The European Union, which was in close contact with UNHCR, strongly supported UNHCR efforts in consultation with the countries of the region to achieve conditions that would allow the refugees to return to their homes in security and with dignity. The Union stood ready to play its part in arriving at a comprehensive regional plan for voluntary repatriation and called upon the international community to exercise its responsibilities. The European Union wished to emphasize the need for a regional conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region, under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The Special Envoy of the European Union would coordinate closely with the recently appointed Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in efforts to resolve peacefully the current situation in the region.

8. The European Union welcomed the recognition of the importance of the human rights field operations set up by UNHCR in Rwanda and Burundi in establishing a secure environment for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. Full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms must underpin any successful solution to their problems. The Union called for an early resumption of the dialogue between the authorities of Zaire and Rwanda. In the former Yugoslavia, the hopes that the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina had inspired for the early return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes had yet to be realized. The operation plan elaborated by UNHCR in 1996 remained the basis for a durable solution in the area in question. The European Union believed that the successful holding of elections, continuing peace based on the peace accords, and the ongoing rehabilitation activities to which the Union was a major contributor would encourage large-scale return. The Union called again on all parties to the peace accords to ensure full implementation of their provisions. It also remained concerned at the situation in Eastern Slavonia.

9. There were signs of progress in Mozambique, Central America and South-East Asia, and the European Union commended UNHCR for the outcome to the situations in question. The situation in parts of the Horn of Africa also represented a measure of progress, although refugees continued to be a burden on host countries. Damage to the environment in those countries of asylum should be addressed by the international community as part of its overall response. In the CIS region, the Plan of Action recently adopted at the Regional Conference

to address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees, held in Geneva, which was being implemented under the guidance of UNHCR, ICM and a CIS steering group, was a valuable contribution to a comprehensive solution based on prevention and interregional cooperation.

10. The European Union believed that relief, rehabilitation and development must be closely linked in order to respond to refugee problems. Complex emergencies had also shown that peace-keeping, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction, and respect for human rights and the rule of law were integral elements of viable solutions. Greater collective efforts must be made to guarantee security and political stability in situations where humanitarian needs were being addressed, especially those involving women and children. The European Union welcomed the efforts made by UNHCR to implement the Beijing Platform for Action at the field level, particularly those related to its training programme for gender issues, the strengthening of its existing policies and guidelines on refugee women, and the establishment of criteria and guidelines on responses to persecution specifically aimed at women. The Union also commended the continuing efforts of UNHCR focused on the protection of refugee children, as well as the joint activities being undertaken by UNHCR and the United Nations Children's Fund within the framework of the 1996 Memorandum of Understanding. The Union condemned the serious violations of the rights of refugees and displaced persons, including murder, rape and sexual violence. Governments and other parties to conflict must ensure that UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies could perform their tasks without hindrance.

11. The European Union, through its member States and the European Commission, was the most important donor to UNHCR programmes, contributing more than 50 per cent of the agency's total funding. The Union's contributions were a tangible recognition that the plight of refugees meant that international solidarity and support were required. The Union therefore called once again for a broadening of the donor base, so that durable solutions could be implemented.

12. Mr. GARCÍA MORITÁN (Argentina) praised the work which UNHCR was carrying out in the field and welcomed the reforms undertaken within the Office, as they would help to provide an appropriate response to refugee crises and to find more efficient and less costly ways to give assistance.

13. With regard to progress in the reception of refugees in Latin America, he said that Argentina had traditionally been a place of refuge and therefore followed with interest developments in that sphere. Further to the San José Declaration on Refugees and Displaced Persons, which addressed the harmonization of criteria and procedures for finding durable solutions, numerous seminars had been held in South America to improve existing legislation on refugees, and national institutions had been strengthened as a result. South America had also responded positively to the High Commissioner's request that it should take in refugees from Europe; that request had, however, not yet been acted upon owing to factors beyond the control of the Governments in the region. The Government of Argentina was committed to international humanitarian cooperation, such as the promotion of an international network for voluntary assistance in humanitarian emergencies and the "White Helmet" initiative.

14. As the refugee problem primarily affected developing countries, it was necessary to keep in mind the burden it imposed on those countries and to make use of the experience gained from South-South exchanges when organizing assistance and rehabilitation activities; the affinity between such countries tended to be greater than that between countries of origin and receiving countries. For that reason, Argentina viewed with concern the decision to transfer the UNHCR regional office from Buenos Aires. It did not seem reasonable to locate all three regional offices for the Americas, including South America, in the northern hemisphere. The decision could not be justified on the basis of budget savings either, given the minuscule budget of the Buenos Aires office. Moreover, the decision could have direct consequences for the channels of cooperation that had been open for more than 31 years and, in his country's view, should not have been made solely on the basis of forecasts that conflicts would be absent but rather should have taken account of the opportunities for cooperation afforded to UNHCR and the commitment of the regional office to the solutions it could provide.

15. Mr. TESSEMA (Ethiopia) said that the situation of refugees had worsened throughout the world. In Africa, the conflict in Liberia had plunged the country into misery and turned a significant portion of its population into refugees; the situation in the Great Lakes region had worsened, particularly as a result of recent events in Burundi and Zaire; and the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa was still critical. Africa harboured the largest number of refugees in the world (30 per cent of the world total); eight of the top ten refugee source countries in the world were in Africa.

16. African countries had shown generosity in assisting refugees over the years, but their financial and material capacities were limited. The countries of asylum were among the world's poorest; influxes of refugees had a serious impact on their economic, social and ecological conditions and even affected their peace and stability. Countries which had accepted refugees for long periods were becoming increasingly fatigued. Such was the situation in the Horn of Africa, where the refugee problem, which affected Ethiopia, continued to merit the attention of the international community despite being overshadowed by developments elsewhere.

17. The politization and, in some cases, the militarization of refugee camps was of increasing concern. Having lost the protection of their own countries, refugees should not be subjected to intimidation by political groups and others forms of coercion.

18. Despite such difficulties, UNHCR had undertaken praiseworthy activities in Africa, as, for example, in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola. The continued support of donors and the international community was essential to alleviate the burden which UNHCR shouldered for the provision of assistance, and the United Nations humanitarian and development agencies should also cooperate closely with UNHCR. In that connection, the efforts of UNHCR to coordinate its activities with other United Nations agencies in responding to humanitarian emergencies, such as that in the Great Lakes region, deserved much credit.

19. Since in many cases the refugee problem stemmed from conflicts, it was necessary to prevent conflicts and address their root causes. Countries of

origin, countries of asylum and the international community must take concerted measures with regard to conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy, democracy-building and economic development. To that end, Ethiopia reiterated its support for the efforts being made by the countries concerned and by UNHCR to identify comprehensive and regional strategies for preventing refugee outflows.

20. The most appropriate solution for the current crisis was to encourage the voluntary return of refugees to their places of origin. Nevertheless, for such repatriation to be sustainable it was necessary for all parties affected to take concerted action. On the one hand, the countries of origin had to take measures to secure peace and stability, establish democracy and protect the human rights of all their citizens. On the other, the countries of asylum had to eliminate all actions that could deter refugee repatriation. Voluntary repatriation also depended in large part on the economic and social conditions in the countries of origin, so it would be necessary to provide such countries with refugee repatriation and reintegration assistance.

21. Ethiopia continued to be the epicentre of constant refugee movements in the Horn of Africa. Over the previous five years, more than 2.5 million people had entered the country, and although that number had recently diminished, Ethiopia was still sheltering 347,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, especially Somalia and the Sudan. In addition, nearly 1.1 million Ethiopians had been repatriated since 1991 as peace and stability returned to the country, and many more were expected to return. The Ethiopian Government, with the assistance of UNHCR, was doing what it could to rehabilitate and reintegrate those refugees. Nevertheless, that rehabilitation assistance was inadequate as Ethiopia was still in the reconstruction phase following the civil war. Ethiopia therefore called for additional funds to assist UNHCR repatriation activities.

22. Mr. AL-HITTI (Iraq) said that the responsibility for solving the problem of refugees and displaced persons rested with the international community. He praised the work undertaken by UNHCR throughout the world to protect refugees, alleviate their sufferings and assist them in rebuilding their lives.

23. Iraq was also affected by the refugee problem because, as indicated in the High Commissioner's report (A/51/12), a large number of Iraqis had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. That was a new situation for Iraq, which had always been a country that welcomed refugees from other countries. That outflow had been caused by the exceptional circumstances created by the embargo that had been imposed on the country. Although Iraq was fully implementing all United Nations resolutions, it continued to suffer the devastating effects of the sanctions. The situation was aggravated by the war in the northern part of the country, which had triggered the exodus of thousands of Iraqis to neighbouring countries.

24. Interference in Iraq's internal affairs must stop in order to allow the Government to secure peace and stability and encourage the return of refugees. An especially serious problem was the outflow of the labour force, particularly of skilled workers. His delegation called on the international community to take the effects of the embargo into account and to take measures to mitigate the arbitrary sanctions against Iraq, as there was no longer any reason to

maintain the embargo. Moreover, the Economic and Social Council should study the relationship between development and the problem of migrations. It was important for the developed countries to help developing countries meet their needs and develop their endogenous capacity.

25. Mr. LAVOYER (International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)) said that the mandate of ICRC was to provide protection and assistance, without discrimination, to populations in armed conflicts. ICRC was currently carrying out activities on behalf of a large number of persons displaced within their own countries, especially on the African continent, in the Caucasus, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

26. In addition to its operational activities, ICRC contributed to the discussion of legislation concerning refugees. He noted the high quality of the compilation and analysis of legal norms for the protection of internally displaced persons, presented by the representative of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights. Like the Secretary-General, ICRC believed that existing international law provided sufficient protection to internally displaced persons. Nevertheless, some aspects of that protection should be made clearer, such as repatriation under safe conditions and the restitution of property.

27. The problem stemmed not so much from the lack of rules as from the fact that rules pertaining to humanitarian law or to human rights law were not applied. If humanitarian law, which protected civilians affected by armed conflicts, were adhered to, many displacements of population could be prevented, To that end, the parties to conflicts, both Governments and armed opposition groups, should make every effort to abide by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Additional Protocols of 1977. Therefore, it was essential in peace time to provide members of the armed forces with training in humanitarian law and to enact domestic legislation to punish war criminals. Although the Geneva Conventions had been universal for a long time and 188 States were parties to them, more States should become parties to the Additional Protocols.

28. Wider awareness of and greater compliance with such law should lead to a decrease in the number of displaced persons. In that regard, the importance of the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States, whose Programme of Action dealt with the prevention of population displacement, should be stressed. ICRC supported that Programme of Action and would cooperate with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In addition to the issue of prevention, the Conference had considered the coordination of humanitarian activities, which should be carried out in the field on the basis of simple and flexible mechanisms and taking into account the resources of the various organizations. However, ICRC must be able to maintain its independence if it was to fulfil its mandate. Mention should be made in that connection of the ongoing dialogue between ICRC and UNHCR at the field and headquarters levels. Humanitarian activities should combine emergency relief with rehabilitation and development efforts. For its part, ICRC was doing its utmost to help the populations

affected to be self-sufficient; accordingly it focused its programmes on improving health, reviving agricultural activities, distributing fishing tackle, vaccinating livestock and meeting other needs.

29. The best solution to the crisis was the return of displaced persons and the repatriation of refugees. In order to ensure the voluntary return of such persons to their countries, Governments should establish structures for their reception, create a climate of security and provide the returnees with accommodation. Moreover, measures should be taken to ensure the functioning of an independent judicial system, the restitution of property and the payment of compensation.

30. Mr. HABIYAREMYE (Rwanda), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, referred to the statement made by the representative of Zaire on the political and humanitarian crisis affecting the Great Lakes region. It was incumbent on Zaire to end the suffering of its population and of refugees from Rwanda. In using Rwanda in order to internationalize its internal conflict, Zaire was jeopardizing the stability of Rwanda and of the region. In view of the need to protect their people, the Rwanda authorities had indeed acknowledged that they had made use of their legitimate right of defence against shelling at their border by the Zairian army with the support of former Rwandan forces and militias responsible for the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. Zaire was using refugees from Rwanda in order to divert the attention of the international community from its current political crisis. In that connection, Rwanda wished to draw Committee members' attention to document S/1996/869, which contained a short synopsis of the background and history of the current events which had led to the crisis in eastern Zaire.

31. As for the attacks which the representative of Zaire had levelled against Rwanda, he noted that, in October 1995, the President of Rwanda had received a prize from the Centre for Human Rights for having checked the genocide in Rwanda and for his outstanding overall conduct as a champion of the United Nations following the withdrawal of UNAMIR. Concerning non-governmental organizations, the representative of Zaire should be requested to count the non-governmental organizations present in Rwanda, which numbered over 100.

32. Rwanda would continue to respect the Charter and principles of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), but it would also continue to defend its people and its borders as long as the situation of the refugees from Rwanda continued to be a source of concern to its Government. Rwanda called once again for assistance to its persecuted people. As for the regional conference, it believed that any internal problems of Zaire should be resolved internally.

AGENDA ITEM 100: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY (continued) (A/C.3/51/L.4)

Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.4

33. The Chairman announced that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications and that Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Myanmar had become sponsors.

34. Ms. NEWELL (Secretary of the Committee) read out a number of revisions to the draft resolution. In the fourth and fifth lines of the third preambular paragraph of the English text, the words "increasingly provide" should be replaced with the words "are increasingly providing". In the first line of paragraph 5, the words "within existing resources" should be added after the words "the Secretary-General".

35. Ms. ENKTSETSEG (Mongolia), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, said that in paragraph 2 (b), after the words "to engage", the words "on a voluntary basis" should be inserted. In the second line of paragraph 5, after the words "fifty-fourth session", the words "through the Commission on Social Development" should be inserted and, at the end of that paragraph, the words "bearing in mind possible measures to improve the reporting procedure" should be added. She announced that Burkina Faso, Cuba, Estonia, Guinea, Honduras, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, the Sudan and Thailand had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and expressed the hope that it would be adopted by consensus.

36. The CHAIRMAN said that she would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote.

37. Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.4, as orally revised, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 101: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (continued) (A/C.3/51/L.2, A/C.3/51/L.6 and A/C.3/51/L.8)

Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.2

38. The CHAIRMAN announced that draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.2, entitled "Action against corruption", had no programme budget implications and that the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1996/8, had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution.

39. Ms. NEWELL (Secretary of the Committee) read out a revision to draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.2 proposed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The fourth preambular paragraph should read as follows:

> "Convinced of the need to provide, upon request, technical assistance designed to improve public management systems and enhance accountability and transparency,".

The Spanish-speaking countries had also requested that in the Spanish version the words "en última instancia" in the third line of paragraph 1 of the annex be replaced with the words "ante todo".

40. The CHAIRMAN said that she would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution as orally revised.

41. Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.2, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

42. Mr. MEKDAD (Syrian Arab Republic) welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution; however, he wished to make the following three comments. Firstly, he thanked the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the revision it had proposed to the fourth preambular paragraph which, in its present wording, seemed to apply only to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition.

43. Secondly, it was not clear what was meant by the implementation plan referred to in paragraph 5. He would have preferred the following wording: "a plan proposed by the States concerning the fight against corruption".

44. Lastly, the definition of public office under the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (annex to the draft resolution) was not complete and did not have the meaning that it was usually given under domestic legislation. In his view, the definition should be "a public office, irrespective of its definition under domestic law, involves the duty to act primarily in the public interest, as defined by national law". He had referred to that particular aspect because the definition of public office was not the same in every country.

45. While his delegation had joined in the consensus, it wished to stress that documents of such importance should be drafted with greater precision. That could be achieved by pursuing a broader democratic dialogue, accommodating all viewpoints and giving those countries that had not participated in the discussion of a draft resolution the opportunity to express their views.

Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.6

46. The CHAIRMAN announced that draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.6, entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", had no programme budget implications.

47. Ms. NEWELL (Secretary of the Commission) read out the proposed revisions to the draft resolution. In the third line of paragraph 3, the words "fulfil its mandate" should be added after the words "to enable it" and the rest of the paragraph should be deleted. In the first line of paragraph 5, the words "intergovernmental and" should be deleted. A new paragraph should be inserted, following paragraph 4, which would read as follows:

> "5. Also requests the Secretary-General to enhance regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime,

especially in its transnational dimensions, which could not be adequately dealt with by national action alone;".

The following paragraphs must be renumbered accordingly.

48. Mr. WISSA (Egypt) said that, ordinarily, when changes of that magnitude - i.e., introducing a new paragraph in a resolution - were made, all the sponsors were consulted. His delegation had not been consulted concerning those revisions.

49. Mr. NDIKUMANA (Burundi) requested the indulgence of delegations which had not been officially consulted on the proposed revisions and said that the draft text was not much different from the one adopted the previous year. He pointed out that the first line of paragraph 6 should read "make every possible effort" instead of "make every effort".

50. The CHAIRMAN said that, if she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote.

51. Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.6, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.8

52. The CHAIRMAN said that draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.8, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity", had no programme budget implications, and that Argentina, Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain and Tunisia wished to become sponsors.

53. Ms. NEWELL (Secretary of the Commission), after pointing out that, in the English text, the word "Crime" had inadvertently been omitted from the title of the draft resolution and should therefore be inserted after the words "United Nations", read out the revisions made to the draft resolution. A new third preambular paragraph should be inserted, which would read as follows:

"Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes, such as terrorist crimes, illicit arms trade and money-laundering, and bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,".

54. Mr. BUSACCA (Italy) said that Australia, the Bahamas, Cape Verde, Malta and Togo had joined the sponsors.

55. Mr. MEKDAD (Syrian Arab Republic) agreed with the representative of Egypt that completely new paragraphs should not be introduced; the situation warranted a request to defer the vote.

56. Mr. BUSACCA (Italy) said that the paragraph under discussion had been submitted together with the draft resolution.

57. The CHAIRMAN announced that Burundi, Chile, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, the Marshall Islands and the Philippines had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution. If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution as orally revised.

58. Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.8, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

59. Mr. SHAPIRO (United States of America) said that, while his delegation had joined the consensus on draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.8, it believed that the phrase "the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peacekeeping operations" at the end of paragraph 10 might be appropriate in the mandates of certain peacekeeping operations, but not in others. In fact, the Security Council should decide whether to include it on a case-by-case basis. The presence of the phrase in the draft resolution could lead to the erroneous conclusion that all peacekeeping operations should include re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems, and that was not so. It was to be hoped that, in future, that would be taken into consideration and that the wording of resolutions would state that the Secretary-General recommended such an inclusion to the Security Council, where appropriate.

AGENDA ITEM 158: QUESTION OF THE ELABORATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST ORGANIZED TRANSNATIONAL CRIME (continued) (A/C.3/51/L.10)

Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.10

60. The CHAIRMAN, introducing the draft resolution entitled "Question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime", said that it did not have programme budget implications, and that Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea wished to join the sponsors.

61. Ms. NEWELL (Secretary of the Commission) said that the following oral revisions had been introduced to the draft resolution: in paragraphs 1 and 2, the words "Member States" should be replaced by the words "all States".

62. Mr. LUKASIK (Poland) said that Belgium, Cape Verde, the Czech Republic, France, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States of America and Uruguay wished to join the sponsors.

63. The CHAIRMAN said that Slovakia, too, wished to become a sponsor.

64. Draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.10, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.